

The Times

Los Angeles

California

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION WILL MEET THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

STANDARD PIANOS.

THE WEBER

THE GREATEST

PIANOS

HOTELS.
OLLENBERG'S HOTEL CAFE
114 AND 116 W. SECOND ST.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY
TO LUNCH
J. E. AULL Prop.

TOP-AT—
HOTEL NADEAU

—WHEN IN LOS ANGELES—
Elegant rooms \$1.00 per day and upwards.
Sixty suits with bath. All modern improvements; European plan.
H. W. CHASE, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

The agency for Southern California of the
MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New York,
Has been removed to
ROOMS 4 and 5, BRYSON-BONERBRAKE BLD.

A. B. Forbes, General Agent, San Francisco.
Albert D. Thomas, Manager Southern Dept.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—
DONINSON & VETTER
Have removed their real estate, fire and life
insurance office to
No. 105 S. BROADWAY, near First.

STOCKS AND BONDS.
SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO.
123 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

When you have to borrow money or replace
your present indebtedness, if any, see us. We
charge no commissions, and aim to make the
borrowing as certain and as safe as possible.
Loans made quickly and quietly at low rates.
We do not fail to see us before borrowing elsewhere.

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$1,500,000
TO LOAN AT R. G. LUNTS LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.
227 W. Second St., adjoining Heraldom.

CHEAP MONEY.

—AGENT FOR THE—
GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE PURCHASE AND MORTIFICATION OF BONDS
A special.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY,
(Incorporated).

Loans made in amounts on all kinds of personal property and collateral security; or planes without removal, diamonds, gold, silver, and other valuable articles, and building association stock, or any property of value; also on furniture, merchandise, and fixtures, and all kinds of personal property; also on business, commercial, and industrial property.

ROTHSTEIN, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring St., opposite Nadeau Hotel.

LOS ANGELES vs. OAKLAND—

Watch the New Battery,
MCNAUL & BALDWIN.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday, Sunday.

Great Game Admission Day!

Ladies' Day, Friday.

Game called week days at 3 p.m.; Sundays and Admission Day at 3 p.m.

CAFE ROYAL Under Los Angeles Theater.

SULLIVAN vs. CORBETT.

Wednesday, September 7.

••• RETURNS READ AND POOLS SOLD. •••

A direct wire with the New Orleans Olympic Club, announcing their details after each race, by arrangement with Postal Telegraph Co.

••• Doors open 6 p.m.

TURKISH BATHS—250 S. MAIN ST.

Fancy, sulphur, composition, and Hammam; special baths scientifically given; ladies' department open from noon to 6 p.m. Saturdays all day; gentlemen's bath open day and night.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—COFFEE FRESH ROASTED

on our Giant coffee roaster. Java and Mocha, 50c pound; Mountain coffee, 25c; Pecces coffee, 25c; sugars, 15 pounds, 25c; flour, 25c; 15 pounds, 25c; 10 pounds, 25c; 5 pounds, 25c; 3 pounds, 25c; 2 pounds, 25c; 1 pound, 25c; 10c; can deviled ham, 5c; cans sardines, 25c; 2 pounds, 25c; 10c; bacon, 10c; ham, 10c; pork, 12c; brooms, 15c; wooden pails, 15c; fruit jars, 25c; soap, 10c; "ECONOMIC" TESTES, 30c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., 80c; 20 lbs., 80c.

PERSONAL—RED RICE'S, SUNDAY.

Solid sal bedrooms acts for \$15; fair bedrooms, \$10; double, \$12; double, \$15; double, \$20; double, \$25; chairs for 50c; extension tables, \$5.00; bookcases and secretaries, \$15; 15c; cent; 25c; 35c; 45c; 55c; 65c; 75c; 85c; 95c; 105c; 115c; 125c; 135c; 145c; 155c; 165c; 175c; 185c; 195c; 205c; 215c; 225c; 235c; 245c; 255c; 265c; 275c; 285c; 295c; 305c; 315c; 325c; 335c; 345c; 355c; 365c; 375c; 385c; 395c; 405c; 415c; 425c; 435c; 445c; 455c; 465c; 475c; 485c; 495c; 505c; 515c; 525c; 535c; 545c; 555c; 565c; 575c; 585c; 595c; 605c; 615c; 625c; 635c; 645c; 655c; 665c; 675c; 685c; 695c; 705c; 715c; 725c; 735c; 745c; 755c; 765c; 775c; 785c; 795c; 805c; 815c; 825c; 835c; 845c; 855c; 865c; 875c; 885c; 895c; 905c; 915c; 925c; 935c; 945c; 955c; 965c; 975c; 985c; 995c; 1005c; 1015c; 1025c; 1035c; 1045c; 1055c; 1065c; 1075c; 1085c; 1095c; 1105c; 1115c; 1125c; 1135c; 1145c; 1155c; 1165c; 1175c; 1185c; 1195c; 1205c; 1215c; 1225c; 1235c; 1245c; 1255c; 1265c; 1275c; 1285c; 1295c; 1305c; 1315c; 1325c; 1335c; 1345c; 1355c; 1365c; 1375c; 1385c; 1395c; 1405c; 1415c; 1425c; 1435c; 1445c; 1455c; 1465c; 1475c; 1485c; 1495c; 1505c; 1515c; 1525c; 1535c; 1545c; 1555c; 1565c; 1575c; 1585c; 1595c; 1605c; 1615c; 1625c; 1635c; 1645c; 1655c; 1665c; 1675c; 1685c; 1695c; 1705c; 1715c; 1725c; 1735c; 1745c; 1755c; 1765c; 1775c; 1785c; 1795c; 1805c; 1815c; 1825c; 1835c; 1845c; 1855c; 1865c; 1875c; 1885c; 1895c; 1905c; 1915c; 1925c; 1935c; 1945c; 1955c; 1965c; 1975c; 1985c; 1995c; 2005c; 2015c; 2025c; 2035c; 2045c; 2055c; 2065c; 2075c; 2085c; 2095c; 2105c; 2115c; 2125c; 2135c; 2145c; 2155c; 2165c; 2175c; 2185c; 2195c; 2205c; 2215c; 2225c; 2235c; 2245c; 2255c; 2265c; 2275c; 2285c; 2295c; 2305c; 2315c; 2325c; 2335c; 2345c; 2355c; 2365c; 2375c; 2385c; 2395c; 2405c; 2415c; 2425c; 2435c; 2445c; 2455c; 2465c; 2475c; 2485c; 2495c; 2505c; 2515c; 2525c; 2535c; 2545c; 2555c; 2565c; 2575c; 2585c; 2595c; 2605c; 2615c; 2625c; 2635c; 2645c; 2655c; 2665c; 2675c; 2685c; 2695c; 2705c; 2715c; 2725c; 2735c; 2745c; 2755c; 2765c; 2775c; 2785c; 2795c; 2805c; 2815c; 2825c; 2835c; 2845c; 2855c; 2865c; 2875c; 2885c; 2895c; 2905c; 2915c; 2925c; 2935c; 2945c; 2955c; 2965c; 2975c; 2985c; 2995c; 3005c; 3015c; 3025c; 3035c; 3045c; 3055c; 3065c; 3075c; 3085c; 3095c; 3105c; 3115c; 3125c; 3135c; 3145c; 3155c; 3165c; 3175c; 3185c; 3195c; 3205c; 3215c; 3225c; 3235c; 3245c; 3255c; 3265c; 3275c; 3285c; 3295c; 3305c; 3315c; 3325c; 3335c; 3345c; 3355c; 3365c; 3375c; 3385c; 3395c; 3405c; 3415c; 3425c; 3435c; 3445c; 3455c; 3465c; 3475c; 3485c; 3495c; 3505c; 3515c; 3525c; 3535c; 3545c; 3555c; 3565c; 3575c; 3585c; 3595c; 3605c; 3615c; 3625c; 3635c; 3645c; 3655c; 3665c; 3675c; 3685c; 3695c; 3705c; 3715c; 3725c; 3735c; 3745c; 3755c; 3765c; 3775c; 3785c; 3795c; 3805c; 3815c; 3825c; 3835c; 3845c; 3855c; 3865c; 3875c; 3885c; 3895c; 3905c; 3915c; 3925c; 3935c; 3945c; 3955c; 3965c; 3975c; 3985c; 3995c; 4005c; 4015c; 4025c; 4035c; 4045c; 4055c; 4065c; 4075c; 4085c; 4095c; 4105c; 4115c; 4125c; 4135c; 4145c; 4155c; 4165c; 4175c; 4185c; 4195c; 4205c; 4215c; 4225c; 4235c; 4245c; 4255c; 4265c; 4275c; 4285c; 4295c; 4305c; 4315c; 4325c; 4335c; 4345c; 4355c; 4365c; 4375c; 4385c; 4395c; 4405c; 4415c; 4425c; 4435c; 4445c; 4455c; 4465c; 4475c; 4485c; 4495c; 4505c; 4515c; 4525c; 4535c; 4545c; 4555c; 4565c; 4575c; 4585c; 4595c; 4605c; 4615c; 4625c; 4635c; 4645c; 4655c; 4665c; 4675c; 4685c; 4695c; 4705c; 4715c; 4725c; 4735c; 4745c; 4755c; 4765c; 4775c; 4785c; 4795c; 4805c; 4815c; 4825c; 4835c; 4845c; 4855c; 4865c; 4875c; 4885c; 4895c; 4905c; 4915c; 4925c; 4935c; 4945c; 4955c; 4965c; 4975c; 4985c; 4995c; 5005c; 5015c; 5025c; 5035c; 5045c; 5055c; 5065c; 5075c; 5085c; 5095c; 5105c; 5115c; 5125c; 5135c; 5145c; 5155c; 5165c; 5175c; 5185c; 5195c; 5205c; 5215c; 5225c; 5235c; 5245c; 5255c; 5265c; 5275c; 5285c; 5295c; 5305c; 5315c; 5325c; 5335c; 5345c; 5355c; 5365c; 5375c; 5385c; 5395c; 5405c; 5415c; 5425c; 5435c; 5445c; 5455c; 5465c; 5475c; 5485c; 5495c; 5505c; 5515c; 5525c; 5535c; 5545c; 5555c; 5565c; 5575c; 5585c; 5595c; 5605c; 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7045c; 7055c; 7065c; 7075c; 7085c; 7095c; 7105c; 7115c; 7125c; 7135c; 7145c; 7155c; 7165c; 7175c; 7185c; 7195c; 7205c; 7215c; 7225c; 7235c; 7245c; 7255c; 7265c; 7275c; 7285c; 729

THE TIMES' CIRCULATION.
INCREASE MORE THAN 60 PER CENT IN TWO YEARS.

330,305 COPIES IN AUGUST.

Sworn Circulation of The Times at Various Periods Since August, 1890.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1st.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, H. G. Otho, president of the Times-Mirror Company, and George W. Crawford, founder of the pressroom of the Times, and the undersigned, who were both duly sworn deposed and say that the daily records and pressroom reports of the office show that the average daily circulation of The Times for the months given below was as follows:

For August, 1890. 6,128 copies
For January, 1891. 8,382
For February, 1891. 9,257 " " 9,928
For July, 1892. 10,788
For August, 1892. 10,655

[Signed] G. W. CRAWFORD.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1892.
J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

The circulation exhibit in detail for August is as follows:

For the week ended AUGUST 1. 74,155
For the week ended AUGUST 15. 74,155
For the week ended AUGUST 21. 74,355
For the week ended AUGUST 28. 74,455
For the 3 days ended AUGUST 31. 38,750

Total. 330,305

Average per day for the 31 days. 10,655

Which is a guaranteed circulation in excess of the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers. ADVERTISERS: Select your outlet.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

S. M. PERRY,
(Chairman Board of Supervisors),
Candidate for
SHERIFF.

Subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

H. S. CLEMENT,
Candidate for
SHERIFF, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

GEO. P. MCALPIN,
Candidate for
SHERIFF.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

TROWBRIDGE E. WARD,
Candidate for
CITY CLERK.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

J. H. BANHURY (INCUMBENT),
Candidate for
COUNTY TREASURER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

J. A. BUCHANAN,
Candidate for
COUNTY TREASURER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

T. J. WELDON,
Candidate for
COUNTY TREASURER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A. B. CONRAD,
Candidate for
AUDITOR OF MUNICIPAL COUNTY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CHAS. T. PARSONS,
(Candidate for Santa Fe Route),
Candidate for
COUNTY AUDITOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

F. E. LOPEZ,
(City Auditor),
Candidate for
COUNTY AUDITOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

H. G. ROLLINS,
(Incumbent by appointment),
Candidate for
COUNTY RECORDER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ARTHUR BRAY,
Candidate for
COUNTY RECORDER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

J. A. KELLY (INCUMBENT),
Candidate for
COUNTY RECORDER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

H. J. SHOULDRIDGE,
Candidate for
COUNTY RECORDER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FRANK M. KELSEY,
(Bryan & Kelsey, 202 S. Spring),
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

GEORGE H. KIMBALL,
Candidate for
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CHARLES G. KELLOGG,
(O'Kell & Kelllogg),
Candidate for
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. A. WELDON, M.D.
(Incumbent),
CORONER.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DR. P. D. CARPER,
Candidate for
CORONER.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

A. H. MERWIN,
Candidate for
COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.

Subject to the decision of Republican County Convention.

A. B. WHITNEY (INCUMBENT),
Candidate for
COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A. W. FRANCISCO,
Candidate for
SUPERVISOR, SIXTH SUPERVISORIAL
DISTRICT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

R. E. WIRSCHING,
Is a candidate for
SUPERVISOR, SECOND DISTRICT.

Subject to the action of the County Republican Convention.

C. E. CROWLEY,
Candidate for
SUPERVISOR, SIXTH SUPERVISORIAL
DISTRICT.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

DR. B. F. KIERULFT,
Candidate for
SUPERVISOR, SECOND SUPERVISORIAL
DISTRICT.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

E. L. WINANS,
Candidate for
SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
For
TOWNSHIP JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Subject to decision of Los Angeles County Republican Convention.

GEORGE L. STEARNS,
Candidate for
SUPERVISOR, FIFTH SUPERVISORIAL
DISTRICT.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

J. C. SHERER,
Candidate for
SUPERVISOR, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

C. A. ENSIGN (OF CAHUENGA),
Candidate for
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

MUSICAL.

BANJO BY MISS E. M. ASTBURY, 5 AND 6-stringed banjo. \$10.50. Take clef notes. By People's Music House.

Piano tuning a SPECIALTY. BART
LETT'S MUSIC HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HEBREW CONGREGATION.

"HEBREW" will hold their services for the entire month of September, and the 1st and 15th of October, in the Forum Hall, 107 S. Main st. Tickets can be had at the door. Price, 50 cents. Address, M. S. MARTIN, TIMES OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.

Rev. Frank E. Mason, C.E.D., pastor of First Church of Christ, Scientist of Brookline, Vt., will give a lecture on Christian Science in Illinois Hall, Monday, 8 P.M. Address, W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 W. Fourth st., Franklin Park, Ill.

WANTED — A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

WANTED — MAN WITH PUSH IN EACH
WANTED — TO RENT A MODERN
cottage about 5 rooms; must be in
good condition; pay purchase if satisfactory.
Address, M. S. MARTIN, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — AGENTS.

WANTED — MAN WITH PUSH IN EACH
WANTED — AGENTS.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING.....Vice-President.
ALBERT MCFARLAND.....Secretary.
Treasurer, C. C. ALLEN.

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The Los Angeles Times

OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXII.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

NUMBER 94.

TERMS: By Mail, \$10 a year; by carrier, 25 cents a month; by Sunday Times, \$2 a year; Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 15 cents.

Guaranteed Average Daily Circulation, August, 10,655 Copies,

Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Liberty and Law!

Security to American homes!

Protection to American industries!

Encouragement to American capital!

American commerce and honest money!

A free ballot and a fair count!

Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President, BENJ. HARRISON.
For Vice-President, WHITELAW REED.The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel
and at the Standard Hotel, price 5 cents per
copy.Persons leaving the city for the summer can
have THE TIMES forwarded by carrier mail
or carrier to any post office in the country
per month. Standard edition included. The
address may be changed as desired if care is taken
in all cases to mention both old and new address.The campaign has got a pneumatic
blow.And the biff of the boxing-glove is
heard in the land.The situation at New Orleans
"smacks" of war.How would it do for Mr. Corbett to
try pneumatic gloves?Has Belva Lockwood accepted, or
didn't anybody propose?Will Evans and Sontag kindly give
us the combination to their "pull"?WHAT would Harrity do if Uncle Jerry
Rusk should quit making rainbows?A noble effort to down the ward
bosses will be made in the convention
today.Will the bulldozer with the six-
shooter be able to get away with the
pot today?If a man dies with it, it is all the
same to him whether you call it cholera
or choleric.The cholera is a hard thing for the
country to face, but free trade would
be many times worse.Gov. Flower is in the Adirondacks,
and more of them will be taken to the
woods a little later on.The truth goes lumbering along afoot
while a lie goes in a sulky with bicycle
wheels and pneumatic tires.Grover and Adlai will find themselves
in the free trade, and the sub-
sidiary business don't go, either.PERHAPS the Prophets isn't stumped
after all—maybe he's pneumatic!
Hall the Pneumatic Prophet!THAT heifer that hunted Mr. Glad-
stone over the other day, goes into his-
tory along with Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

Ta-ra-ra Buzzard's Bay.

That's where Grover likes to stay;

Fishing, writing, all the day—

Ta-ra-ra Buzzard's Bay.

The unicorn is an animal that doesn't
blow his own horn. This is probably
the case, because there is no such a
beast.Adlai managed to get in out of the
draft during the war, but he will strike
one in November that will make him
sneeze his coffer-dam head off.We should have thought of it earlier,
probably, but we trust it is not too late
to observe that that Cobb was rather
effectively shelled by the newspapers.There should be no secret ballot in
the convention today. Let the dele-
gates show that they have the courage
of their convictions, let them "face the
music" like men.Anybody who has skin to spare for
grafting onto a slugger can find ready
sale for it this week at New Orleans.
Address secretary of the Olympic Club
for full particulars.The Second Ward delegation will be
the observed of all observers in the
convention today. Their plucky and suc-
cessful fight against the ward bosses
has almost made them heroes.The Times presents today President
Harrison's letter of acceptance. It
causes the leading points in the
campaign and is a leading point in
the cause for the success of the Republican
cause.Let there be a long and a strong pull
and a pull altogether today to set the
stamp of disapproval on corrupt meth-
ods at the primary polls. The Re-
publican party should exonerate itself
from the disgrace which has been
brought upon it by ward-strikers.Mr. JAMES CORBETT having declared
that if he wins he shall become an ac-
tor, we desire to enter our permission
for Mr. Sullivan to paste the life out of
him. One thing is sometimes more than
another, and this latest declaration by
Mr. Corbett is it. Johnny, biff him and
biff him good!Every right-thinking Republican in
Los Angeles hopes to see the fraudu-
lently chosen Seventh Ward delegation
rejected by the County Convention to-
day. There should be no half-way
measures—no compromise with fraud.
If there was any fraud at all, it was
sufficient to vitiate the whole ticket re-
surned by the dishonest judges.

San Pedro says that she can bring

rock by cheap water transportation from Catalina Island, and, further, avers that Santa Monica's quarries are as yet an undemonstrated resource. Without claiming an intimate knowledge of the conditions, we may say that the chances are that Santa Monica has exactly what she claims, and that Santa Monica can furnish the cheaper material for construction. This matter, however, must be decided by the engineers after a careful examination.

Other questions, as to the holding ground of the two harbors, the adaptability of the bottom for driving piles, the shoaling tendencies, the convenience of access and egress, the protection afforded from southeast and northwest gales, and so forth, must all be passed upon by the engineers.

Taking the problem in all of its bearings, Los Angeles may say that her commercial interests would be well served by a deep-sea harbor either at San Pedro or Santa Monica. In the words of the old rhyme this city might exclaim:

How happy I'd be with either
Were 't other dear charmer away.

There is another question, however, which has been but lightly touched upon as yet, and which we think is worthy of the most careful consideration. Is any individual or corporation to have a monopoly of this deep-sea harbor when it is constructed? Is any corporation, or to speak more specifically, is the Southern Pacific Railroad Company calculating that it shall have the only railroad line giving access to the harbor? Is this the reason why the Southern Pacific people have become the active partisans of Santa Monica, and want the harbor located up the Coast near the cañon?

We know that the Southern Pacific already enjoys peculiar advantages at that place. It has tunneled through the bluff at the town of Santa Monica and run its line along the beach for several miles to Santa Monica Cañon. It has thus covered the entire shore line of what would probably constitute the artificial harbor. There is not enough room for another road to parallel it between the ocean and the bluff.

It may be an impossibility in an engineering sense for another road to run down on the table land and cross the Southern Pacific to get down upon the wharf. And if this were an engineering possibility, the Southern Pacific may have cut it off by purchasing a large body of the table land aligning the bluff.

All these things should be carefully considered. If it is found as the result of such an investigation that the Southern Pacific has taken, in advance, a mortgage (death grip) on the forthcoming artificial harbor at Santa Monica, then we say let us not give any assistance to the scheme. On the contrary, let us fight it with all the respecting manhood we have. Better that the deep sea harbor be defeated altogether for the present than that the Government should be encouraged to appropriate \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 for the exclusive benefit of this already overgrown and too-dictatorial corporation.

The various silk manufacturers seem to have the keynote of the present situation. It says: "Why doesn't somebody touch the bug and open the campaign in this section?"

commerce in every sense, and then let us work together to secure its accomplishment.

That report of Labor Commissioner Peck is reading like a great gob of gloom over the Democracy, and they are blubbering away about it like a boy with a stone-bruise. The fact that Peck is a Democrat is what salts the sore spot, but truth is bound to have its day.

Mr. Peck says: "The result shows me that the leading Democratic speakers on the tariff are in error as to the effects of the McKinley bill. The figures in my report speak for themselves, and there is no getting away from them."

The New York World bulged into the amphitheater a few days ago and said: "The man whose wages have been raised since the passage of the McKinley bill is still undiscovered." A few days after the New York Labor Commissioner, a Democrat, made his report in which he furnished no less than 80,717 individual instances of wage increases in New York State during 1891. And then Mr. Pulitzer felt as though Pop Dan had hit him another swipe.

The Sacramento Bee has sputtered the silks out of its mouth long enough to say: "It seems that Blaine does not propose to live in Los Angeles, after all. He doesn't want any town with a flattened boom in him." The query is how anybody in Sacramento knows whether a boom is flattened, or not; that town never had one.

The Khedive of Egypt decorates newspaper men with ribbons and things. In this country the indignant subscriber embellishes the able editor with a black eye. This does an effete monarchy—so to speak—give the great Republic points on etiquette.

We have been expecting it, and here it is from the Chicago Herald of September 1: "If the Asiatic cholera does gain lodgment in the United States it will be because the Republican party will be the reason why it comes." The dressmaker did not believe the statement, although she was too polite to say so.

The dress was made with bands of undressed leather which matched the green of the silk. Upon the leather were embroidered golden dragons with black eyes.

Indeed it was," asserted the American. "It was designed and manufactured in New York."

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THE DREADED SCOURGE.

New Deaths from Cholera at New York Quarantine.

The Metropolis Still Declared Free from the Plague.

Health Officers Hopeful of Keeping it Out Entirely.

Attempt to Land Passengers from a Sub-pictious Ship on the Virginia Coast. The Situation in the Old World.

Telegraph to The Times.

New York, Sept. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Dr. Jenkins has sent a request to Mayor Grant for six patrol officers who will be stationed at the quarantine and arrest any person endeavoring to communicate with vessels in the lower bay. All passengers have been removed to Hoffman Island. The Normannia has three new cases, one of whom died. He was Otto Engel, aged 26 years, one of the crew. The two other cases are William Queue, 19 years, and Theodore Zimmick, 23 years, both members of the crew.

The Rugia has three new cases and one died. Other cases are Hendrik Storr, aged 5 years; Josephine Pekoska, aged 30 years, and Johanna Bush, aged 54 years. These three people are of families of other patients who preceded them and have been isolated since their arrival.

On the Moravia there are no new developments. Among the Normannia's passengers on Hoffman Island one new case was transferred to the hospital on Swinburne Island. There one child died today, aged 5 months.

The steerage passengers on Hoffman Island are, of course, liable to develop the disease, but in that case they will at once be transferred to the hospital at Swinburne Island. Steerage passengers on the Rugia will be taken on shore and kept under observation in the same manner, and the steamer will be thoroughly disinfected. The same procedure will be followed with the Moravia. The vessels at present at the upper quarantine are the La Bourgogne, from Hamburg; the Fulda, from Genoa; the Darmstadt, from Bremen, and the Brillant, an oil vessel, from Hamburg.

The passengers and crew of La Bourgogne are all well and very impatient to get ashore. The probabilities are the La Bourgogne will not be released until Thursday. In conversation today Secretary Foster said he did not expect any conflict with the State authorities about the quarantine of vessels.

"The Federal authorities," said he, "will not interfere with the State authorities unless they find the latter not taking sufficient measures to prevent the spread of cholera." I think Dr. Jenkins has done all he possibly could, and I congratulate him on the good work he has done. The city is well protected now and I do not fear that cholera will get in. Cholera is not as bad as yellow fever, and can be fought off easier."

Ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton, who was with Secretary Foster, was inclined to think that cholera would get into the country unless extraordinary precautions were taken.

Dr. Jenkins thus gives his position toward the President's quarantine proclamation. "I think the President's proclamation is wise, but for the future, but I have no intention of passing any vessel contrary to the President's proclamation. As a matter of courtesy to the President I should consider this to be my duty."

"This means," said Dr. Jenkins, "twenty days' quarantine for all vessels from infected ports, though it would include vessels at present off upper quarantine."

Dr. Jenkins was seen by an Associated Press correspondent later and after detailing the present situation of affairs said that he thought he could effectively keep cholera blocked from the city. He thought the immigrant steamship business was advertised by certain lines which were carrying immigrants only and do full quarantine absolutely outrageous, giving greater trouble and responsibility to the health officers and adding to the danger of the situation. He considers the outlook on board the Rugia very hopeful. The Moravia he considers free from disease. At present there are eight sick persons on Swinburne Island. No cases are reported cured, though no doubt some are.

At upper quarantine there is little doing. The Bourgogne's passengers are all well, but very disgusted at not being allowed to land after the affidavit was served by the United States Consul at Haar. The great doubt from what Dr. Jenkins said tonight that they will remain where they are until Thursday afternoon at the earliest.

Fifty special physicians who will inspect the city with a view to warding off cholera or other infectious diseases were sworn in this morning and began work at once.

Capt. Bartenheuer, superintendent of the Hamburg-American Company's docks, went down the bay this morning to take supplies to the detained ships. He brought with him on his return a number of telegrams from passengers on the Normannia. They were written in Dr. Jenkins' office from copies taken by him and taken from the ship. Dr. Jenkins had taken precautions and felt justified in doing so. When the messenger entered the Western Union Company's office there was a panic and the messages were refused.

The House Committee of the Stock Exchange is preparing to fight cholera, and is taking precautions against it.

The Board of Health issued an official bulletin this afternoon declaring that no cases of cholera had occurred in the city, and the city is more exempt from contagious diseases than at any one time in several years.

Boarders are leaving the hotels along the shore near quarantine in large numbers, owing to the presence of the pestilence.

There is, apparently, no conflict between the State and Federal authorities in the matter of detaining ships. Preparation will be made by Dr. Jenkins to-night to permit a telephone cable to be laid from the shore to the Normannia, as soon as possible.

Secretary Foster and Collector Hendricks arrived late this afternoon on the revenue cutter Chander. A visiting health delegation also came to quarantine pier from the lower bay with Dr. Jenkins. An extended conference was held at Dr. Jenkins' residence.

AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. Wyman Appoints More Inspectors—Disinfecting News from Abroad.

Washinton, Sept. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Dr. Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has appointed additional medical inspectors at Rouse's Point. The United States Consul at Berlin telegraphed

the Secretary of State that he has positive information that Hamburg steamers are supplied at Southampton with provisions. The information was communicated to the Treasury Department at once, and Acting Secretary Spaulding telegraphed to Dr. Glavis, at New York, attorney for several of the steamship companies, with a request that he bring the matter to the attention of the steamship companies and inform him of the result.

Dr. Wyman was informed tonight that what appears on its face to be a bold attempt to evade the quarantine regulations of the country. This information came in a telegram dated Virginia Beach, Va., and was signed by Mr. Dickey, general superintendent of the Norfolk, Albemarle and Atlantic Railroad. It said the steamship Lord Bangor reported to be from England, at anchor about three miles out, attempted to land passengers by a small boat, six miles south of Cape Henry, in front of Princess Anne Hotel, but was prevented from doing so by Capt. Payne of life-saving station No. 2. Dickey asked if instructions could not be given to the life-saving men to prevent vessels from landing passengers on the beach and scattering them through the country.

GUARDING THIS STATE. The Board of Health Meets to Take Needed Measures.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] An important meeting of the State Board of Health was held here tonight. All members spoke on the subject of the danger of cholera reaching California. It was resolved to give Secretary Laine full power to act in the matter of the appointment and pay of inspectors to examine all incoming trains, should cholera gain a foothold in the East, and to call on the Governor for tents for field hospitals.

Circular letters will be prepared and sent out requesting the cooperation of all local health boards, physicians and inspectors in efforts to have the people prepared to resist the scourge.

The board will go to San Francisco in the morning and hold consultations with the quarantine officers there and the local Board of Health.

Canada Will Quarantine.

OTTAWA (Ont.) Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the Cabinet the cholera question was the subject of discussion, and it was decided to issue stringent quarantine regulations to meet the urgency of the case.

IN EUROPE.

Cases in Germany—Another Pest Ship Reaches England.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Two new cases of cholera were reported today in Lubeck. No deaths from the disease occurred in the city. At Miendorf, near Lubeck, two cases and one death from the disease are reported.

BREMEN, Sept. 5.—One new case of cholera has been reported here since noon yesterday. No deaths have been reported.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—The steamer Clement arrived in the Mersey from Hamburg where two of her crew died from cholera. On the voyage seven sailors were attacked with cholera. Three landed at Falmouth. The other four are still on board the steamer. They are recovering. The vessel was placed in quarantine.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Eighty-eight persons suffering from cholera were today admitted to the Moabit hospital in this city. Among the cases which occurred here today were several of the true Asiatic type.

HAMBURG, Sept. 5.—Ambulances took to the hospitals yesterday 280 cholera patients, of which number 18 died. This was 46 fewer patients and 38 less deaths than the previous day.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The steamer Elbe from Hamburg arrived in the Tyne last evening with one of the officers down with cholera. He was removed to the floating hospital provided for cholera patients, but died this morning. The steamer has been placed in quarantine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—There were reported throughout Russia on Friday 3812 new cases and 1751 deaths from cholera. In the city of St. Petersburg 108 new cases and 40 deaths were reported the same day. It should be stated that these figures include only the cases taken to the hospitals. Compared with the official figures of Thursday, the returns from Russia show a decrease of 2361 new cases and 940 deaths.

HAWAII, Sept. 5.—Seven new cases and nine deaths from cholera were reported in this city yesterday.

AN AWFUL FATE.

A Convict Cremated in the Jail Which He Fired.

MERCED, Sept. 5.—[By the Associated Press.] A special to the Sun today from Mariposa states that yesterday the ruins of the Mariposa county jail had cooled off sufficiently to permit of an investigation into the question whether Thomas Truett, the prisoner confined in the jail at the time of the fire, had been burned or not. A careful search through the debris was made and the bones of the unfortunate man were found. There is no doubt that Truett set the fire himself, but whether intentionally or by accident will never be known.

It is now reported that certain parties in Mariposa heard some one in the jail calling "Police! police!" just before the fire was discovered, but paid no attention to it, thinking it was the ravings of some drunken man.

PROPERTY DISPLAYING DRIED FRUIT.

(Covina Argus.)

As the popularity of California's dried fruit in the Eastern markets is increasing every year, it is surely advisable for every individual interested in drying fruit to make a display of his or her productions, and in order to assist in carrying out the attractive feature of this department the Southern California World's Fair Association has agreed to furnish, through the county and district organizations, cases for packing and arranging the various fruits to be packed, willing to make such an exhibit. Those who prefer to have them packed by the organizations, sacks will be furnished in the boxes, in which the fruit can be sent to the local organizations, or if more convenient, to the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, and there arranged in cases, duly credited to each person donating the same, and the card and address of each donor attached.

ADMIRABLE RESULTS HAVE ATTENDED THE ARISTOCRATIC BOXING IN THE SAHARA, AND THIS HAS LED TO A DEMAND BEING MADE BY THE INHABITANTS IN OTHER PORTIONS OF THE DESERT.

It has been said that Washington died during the last hour of the day, on the last day of the week, in the last month of the year and the last year of the century.

SOMETHING ABOUT PROPELLERS. And the Different Casualties That Break These Massive Castings.

The propeller of a steamer is a comparatively insignificant object compared with the huge body it propels against the combined forces of wave and wind, but they come to grief frequently in a variety of ways. A few days ago the "Red D" steamer "Coburg" ran into a rock and with the wind almost, suddenly lost one blade of her screw. Just as suddenly and with as little cause or notice as overripe fruit drops from its parent bough.

Around the dry docks are numbers of gigantic propellers. All in one stage or other of dilapidation. Some are cast in the solid—that is to say, the hub through which the shaft passes and the fins which extend from it are one solid casting. Others are built or cast, each fan or blade is another, which fits into bore made for them in the hub, where they are secured by huge bolts that are set in the hub casting. Where one fan or blade is broken it is easily replaced, as the makers retain the models of all wheels or propellers, as they are indifferently called, which they cast.

It is extraordinary to see the proportion of vessels that arrive having received some damage to their propellers. Occasionally damage is done by the shaft racing, as it is called. That can be caused by the steamship being runged and run into the side of a big sea, and so elevating the stern and the propeller that it is completely out of water, and being suddenly rid of the resistance the engine runs away, so to speak, just as an ordinary engine will do when a driving belt slips off or breaks. Occasionally propellers are broken by striking floating logs or ice, and rarely by striking a whale or large fish, when it is so much the worse for the fish.

But there is one curious fact always noticeable about propellers; that is, that the extremities of the blades are eaten away as though by some corrosive acid. This is called "nibbling." The hub remains intact, but the fins are gradually eaten away, and the propeller becomes less and less deep, which weakens the points of the fans so that they snap off. These corosions are said to be caused by the action of the water, but it seems strange that the wearing should take the form of honeycombing the metal instead of wearing it away smoothly, as the mere friction of striking the water might be supposed to do.

Recently screws or propellers are made of different combinations of brass and other metals, especially for steam yachts, and are very costly. A short time ago Pierrot Margot, a Frenchman, was drowned in the sea, and the cause of his death was the loss of his propeller. The propeller was one blade clean off, although fastened on by eight or ten 5-inch bolts secured by massive nuts, and a second blade was curled up by the blow just like a sheet of lead.

This wheel was designed by Beaver Webb, who was a master engineer, and was of a composition metal resembling brass in color, called Mayanese bronze.

In large ocean steamships, if the propellers are not one solid casting it is usual to fasten the nuts on both points which fasten to the hub by the use of a screw. This is to prevent the propeller from being broken when once set it rarely breaks until its removal becomes necessary, when it gives way.

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POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Convention Today.

Arrival of Many County Delegates Last Evening.

Some of the Candidates for the Permanent Chairmanship.

Courses of Delegates Yesterday Afternoon. The Second Ward Protective League. Discussing the Chances of the Various Candidates.

Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the Republican County Convention today, which, from present indications, promises to be one of the most important in the history of the party. The number of candidates for the various nominations is large, and the contests in several cases is likely to be very warm. Not only this, but other questions are to come up of general interest to the party, which will bring the consideration they deserve, and all of this will require time, so that it is more probable that the proceedings will be protracted, possibly running into five days. It is doubtful if ever a convention was held in the county in which there was such an element of uncertainty as exists in that which meets to-day. New issues have been raised, and developments have occurred in the past few days which have upset many previous calculations, and until the test is made on the organization it is difficult to predict results with any degree of accuracy.

Ever since the publication of the call naming Illinois Hall as the place for holding the convention there has been more or less dissatisfaction on the part of delegates and members of the party at large, on the ground that it was too far out of town. On Saturday a movement was started to have the place changed to Turnverein Hall, and when it was stated that business men on Spring street would make up the amount necessary for the rent, the sentiment was unanimous that the change should be made, and yesterday afternoon it was virtually agreed to. On this understanding, it is probable that the convention will be called to order in Illinois Hall this morning, when an adjournment will be taken to the Turnverein building, on Spring street, where the sessions will be held.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the convention was a matter of great concern all day yesterday. It is understood that J. Frankenfeld is to be put forward by a certain faction. The reformers have united on J. L. Murphy. There was some talk last evening that Henry Gage would be in the field. Col. M. Mudge of Compton was also talked of to some extent, as well as E. A. Meserve of this city.

CAUCUS OF DELEGATES.

A caucus of delegates from nearly every ward in the city and from several county districts met at the hall of the Second Ward Protective League, Jones Block, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and endorsed J. L. Murphy for chairman of the convention. A committee of five was appointed to wait upon Mr. Murphy and notify him of the fact.

SECOND WARD PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The Second Ward Protective League held a session last evening and decided to meet again at an early date to form a permanent organization. Congratulations on the success achieved at the primaries were in order, and a vote of thanks was given to Capt. H. Hutton, Dr. L. M. Wills, Mr. Henderson, J. C. Wray, Lawson & Co., John Burns and others who had done efficient service for the cause. A resolution recommending the employment of the Porter Law in future primaries was adopted. A resolution of sympathy for the Seventh Ward contesting delegates was also adopted.

THE SITUATION LAST EVENING.

Many of the country delegates arrived yesterday afternoon and last evening, and the committee-rooms, the several clubrooms and the hotel lobbies presented a crowded appearance. The candidates and their friends were also out in force, and some lively canvassing was induced in. Everybody was talking about the convention, and discussing the chances of the various candidates. Every one, of course, was of the opinion that his favorite was the best man, but all admitted that it is anybody's fight, and declined to express any very decided opinions as to the outcome.

THE DELEGATES.

Returns from Most of the County Precincts—The City Delegation.

Secretary Parker of the Republican County Central Committee remained at headquarters in the California bank building all day yesterday receiving returns from the country primaries. All the precincts except twelve showed up. The full list of delegates, so far received, is as follows:

CITY DELEGATES.

First Ward—W. Ewing, Robert A. Brown, Walter Mundell, A. Meigs, C. L. Byam, C. S. Bradford, E. W. Clark, Harry Holmes, George Weeks, Charles Elton, George P. Seekatz, E. E. Johnson, R. W. Phillips, W. J. Shanklin.

Second Ward—Edgar W. A. Cheney, Lewellyn Blane, John F. Foss, G. W. Wells, Charles E. Day, T. F. Phillips, L. H. Valentine, W. H. Carey, Henry Hudspeth, H. C. Register, Sam K. Fladges, Alex. Caldwell, Al. Graham, Frank Hamer, John Burns, Henry H. Howell, William Bouett, W. R. Wernight, John F. Gilmore, G. A. Dobinson, Wilber O. Dow, E. E. Mellette, Robert N. Bulla, C. C. Wray, A. S. Hetchew, Fred L. Baker.

Third Ward—J. S. Munson, Frank Rader, Dr. F. A. Moore, E. Carter, K. D. Wade, E. C. Hine, J. B. Norton, E. A. Meserve, R. S. Woodside, Dr. M. Hagan, J. D. Frederick, W. J. Variel, D. J. Fennessy, L. L. Denck, T. P. Hill, J. C. Piat, E. W. H. H. Gilmore, A. W. P. Kinney, James Coughlin, George L. Mills, A. P. Church, C. A. Smith, H. S. Fourth Ward—H. C. Whitehead, J. A. Thomas, C. Forrester, E. H. Barmore, S. McClure, T. J. Walsh, D. Samson, E. Josephs, J. N. Francisco, F. Van Vleck, A. M. Austin, W. T. Bennett, M. J. Magraw, S. A. Garrett, W. P. Hamilton, W. B. Mathews, M. G. Willard.

Fifth Ward—E. F. C. Klokke, Al Baker, George Alexander, W. T. Williams, Mr. Horton, A. Harbeck, Ed Silent.

Sixth Ward—W. T. Williams, G. C. Smith, Thomas Dering, J. H. Whitney, L. Thorne, Eugene E. Maxwell, Thomas H. White, Walter S. Haas, G. W. Hawkins, T. J. Matlock.

Seventh Ward—J. O. Cushing, E. Blennerhassett, S. C. Dodge, E. B. Borden, Slaten, C. H. Kolle, John Hughes, Fred Aykens, W. N. Wright, C. M. Snell, J. Farquhar, H. L. Hopkins, Fred C. Smith, Gilbert Hall, George W. McCullough, J. H. Merle, W. L. Lovell, J. F. Daly, W. S. Armstrong.

Following is the list of the delegation from the county convention, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

We believe that on the correct organization of the county convention hangs the fate of the Republican party in this election, and to correctly organize it is a clean man of unusual and marked ability is demanded for temporary chairman, we of the club know such a man, and cordially indorse him for the place.

From long residence in our ward we know him to possess all the required qualifications, and we take pleasure in recommending Mr. J. L. Mumphey.

First Voters' Republican Club.

An enthusiastic meeting was held by the First Voters' Republican Club last night.

A business meeting of great im-

tance to all young Republicans was held. After the business meeting speeches were made by Cameron and Morris, which were heartily received.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

How It Differs from the Book Learning of Our Forefathers.

The most careless observer cannot fail to note the changes in educational methods which have been introduced in recent times and in divers phases of education, the kindergarten, industrial education, manual training, out of door classes in botany and geology, laboratory work and seminaries methods in the higher courses. The teacher, however, may not, however, realize that these new methods are all parts of a systematic whole, different phases of that new education which is quite as characteristic of our time as the new science or the new theology.

The traditional education aimed to give information. It treated the mind as a receptacle and knowledge as the material with which the before empty receptacle was to be filled. And as information is for the most part contained in books, the old education was bookish. It began with the alphabet; it proceeded by means of text books; its aim was to give the student what those text books contained; it examined him only or chiefly to ascertain whether he had possessed himself of their contents.

Under this system the pupil studied botany without looking at a flower, geology without inspecting a rock, astronomy without going out on a ship, surveying without going out of doors, chemistry without seeing a retort.

The new education differs from the old education, not in method merely or mainly, but in purpose. Its object is to give, not information, but power. It does not begin with the alphabet. Its first object is, not to teach its pupil to read, but to observe and to do. Therefore the kindergarten.

In the neighborhood of \$75,000 is expended annually by the government and the District of Columbia in cultivating, planting, preserving, trimming and renewing of the trees under the auspices of the engineer department of the army and of the city parking commission. Nurseries, greenhouses and propagating gardens are maintained for securing the best specimens and varieties adapted to this climate. An elaborate system, based on the most advanced and enlightened theories of agriculture, is adopted.

It seeks to develop the affections and the emotions—faith, hope, love, reverence, conscience. Hence it demands in the schools literature; not mere philosophy, but literature. Hence, too, it demands religion, not for the sake of dry as dust catechisms and theologies, but for the sake of that deep sense of righteously, that clear sense of the invisible; that appreciation of the sublime, the venerable, the divine, which constitutes the essence of religion, because it constitutes the essence of life.—Christian Union.

A Beautiful Wild Flower.

Possibly the loveliest or at best the most striking of all the introduced wild flowers is the New England whin. This is not the whin or gorse of the British Isles, which is botanically Ulex Europeus, but a species of broom—genista tinctoria. Few things are more strikingly beautiful than the whin covered fields of Britain when covered with the deep golden color from these flowers, and it is said of Linnaeus that when he visited England and saw for the first time the glorious masses of bloom he was visibly affected by it. He could certainly have a renewal of these feelings of admiration could he have seen some of the hills of Massachusetts covered by the glowing golden blossoms of this plant.

I have seen what Linnaeus saw, and am sure Massachusetts, in these golden, blooming hills, may challenge the world for a parallel to its beauty. In some instances over hundreds of acres little else could be seen except the rugged and weather beaten rocks of the everlasting hills, which would insinuate here and there in not being wholly ignored, even by the overwhelming majesty of a floral scene like this. I have seen this plant along the Old World fence rows, but never dreamed it would undertake to work out a scene like this. Evidently nature does not always place things in their best places. Something is left for all creation to do. Plants as well as animals adapt themselves—Thomas Moshan in Philadelphia.

THE CANDIDATES.

Some of Those Who Will Come Before the Convention.

Following is a partial list of the candidates:

For State Senator, Thirty-seventh Senatorial District—Capt. John Cross, Walter S. Moore, Maj. E. W. Jones and George M. Holton.

For Assembly, Seventieth district—Capt. C. M. Simpson of Pasadena.

Seventy-first district—S. A. Andrews of Pasadena.

Seventy-second district—Charles B. Wright of Compton, and C. F. Rutan of Florence.

Seventy-third district—Samuel Rees.

Seventy-fourth district—C. W. Pendleton of Compton.

Seventy-fifth district—R. N. Bulla, John Burns, H. E. Carter and G. S. Millard.

For Sheriff—T. B. Hayes, John C. Cline, S. M. Perry, H. S. Clement, William A. Hammel and George P. McLain.

For County Clerk—T. H. Ward and James Meredith.

For County Recorder—J. A. Kelly, Arthur Bray, H. J. Shults.

For County Auditor—H. G. Rollins, Charles T. Parsons, A. B. Conrad, Thomas A. Lewis, F. E. Lopez.

For County Treasurer—J. Banbury, J. A. Buchanan, T. J. Weldon.

For County Tax Collector—A. B. Whitney, A. H. Merwin, N. B. Walker.

For Coroner—Dr. W. A. Weldon, Dr. D. Parker, E. Neitzke, M. F. Douglass.

For District Attorney—J. A. Donnelly, James McLaughlin.

For Public Administrator—Frank M. Kelsey, George H. Kimball and Charles G. Kellogg.

For County Surveyor—C. A. Ensign and H. F. Stafford.

For Supervisors, Second district—A. W. Francisco, Charles E. Crowley, R. E. Wirsching, J. S. Van Doren and Dr. F. Keirulff.

For Supervisors, Fourth district—A. D. Parker, Dr. F. A. Moore.

For Public Administrator—Frank M. Kelsey, George H. Kimball and Charles G. Kellogg.

For Supervisors, Fifth district—J. C. Sherer, W. W. Stockwell, George L. Stearns.

For Superior Justices of the Peace—H. C. A. A. Pirtle, John W. Francis, E. H. Winans and James Campbell.

For Supervisors, Sixth district—J. C. Sherer, W. W. Stockwell, George L. Stearns.

For Supervisors, Republican Club.

Meeting of the Sixth Ward—Murphy Indorsed.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club was held last evening. Speeches were made by several candidates and members of the club. The club evinced a lively interest in today's convention, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

We believe that on the correct organization of the county convention hangs the fate of the Republican party in this election.

One lady in speaking of Mrs. Blank's visit, which were always lengthy, very aptly said, "Well, she is what might be called lonesome company."—Harper's Bazaar.

In the reign of Queen Mary square toed shoes were the fashion. Men took to wearing them so broad that a proclamation was issued restricting their breadth to six inches square at the toes.

A Kind of Company.

Mrs. Blank was a good, kind hearted woman, but she talked very little and had a sort of dejected, mournful air about her that was trying to hostess when she was subjected to a whole afternoon of it.

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Electricity in Modern Offices.

Electricity has not only marvelously increased the comforts of the modern office but is now slowly but surely exerting a pervading influence in the modern office.

This is well shown by a New York electrical engineer—"Over his desk hangs a convenient and adjustable incandescent light. At one side of the desk stands a little fan motor, run by small storage batteries, and behind him at a short distance is another fan of larger size, so that he can in an instant place himself in the focus of any description of air wave that the weather may demand, from a zephyr to a small gale.

Closely to his hand on the front of the desk is a miniature switchboard and "buzzer" box and a portable upright telephone.

With this he has instantaneous communication with eight different departments of the office and can give instructions or receive information on any point by the mere insertion of a plug in the board. Be hind the chair of the manager is a phone

box.

First Voters' Republican Club.

An enthusiastic meeting was held by the First Voters' Republican Club last night.

A business meeting of great im-

HISTORIC OLD TREES.

MANY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NAMES OF FAMOUS MEN.

The National Capital Has the Finest and Largest Collection of Trees of Any City in the Country—The George Washington Elm—The Summer Tree.

No other city in the country can boast so many trees and such beautiful and interesting specimens as Washington. Over 70,000 of them flourish here in the streets and public squares with a luxuriance seen nowhere else in the United States. They include more than 300 distinct varieties and species, and among them are a score of famous memorial trees planted by eminent men of the country, from George Washington all the way down, besides many varieties to be found nowhere else on the American continent.

There is an important detail in the original design of the city, but it was not begun systematically until 1872, when "Boss" Shepherd and his board of public works set to work to carry out the plan of the founders. The Capitol building and the White House are the two centers from which radiate all the broad avenues of the city. Wherever these avenues intersect, the regular streets open spaces are formed, and advantage has been taken of them to construct little parks, some circular in shape, some square and others triangular.

There are 331 of these reservations all told, including the great consolidated government reservation extending from the Capitol westward to the Washington elm, one mile and a half in length, three acres in extent, of 60 acres, and these, in addition to the margins of all the streets and avenues, which are flanked along their entire lengths with shade trees, are all literally set with trees of fine varieties.

In the neighborhood of \$75,000 is expended annually by the government and the District of Columbia in cultivating, planting, preserving, trimming and renewing of the trees under the auspices of the engineer department of the army and of the city parking commission.

It seeks to train the pupil to read, to observe and to do. Therefore the kindergarten.

The oldest and most prominent of the memorial trees is one planted by George Washington when the building of the Capitol was begun, before the dawn of this century. It is not a cherry tree, but a magnificent specimen of the American elm, and adorns the north side of what is called the East park, facing the senate entrance of the Capitol. Another elm, reliably reported by tradition to have been planted by Washington at the same time, stood near by as a mate to it until 1878. Then it had to be cut down in the grading of the park, which was conducted under the supervision of Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect.

Captain William R. Smith, superintendent of the Nationalistic gardens and shrubs of the parking commission could not bear to see the noble tree perish, so he had a number of live roots extracted, from which, by replanting, he has produced what he regards as genuine heirs of the original trunk.

Perhaps the most famous tree in the United States, with the possible exception of the celebrated Charter Oak, of Connecticut, and the apple tree of Amputonax, is the "Summer tree," which recently occupied a conspicuous position near the George Washington elm. It was a glorious specimen of the unbragorous Italian beech or horribus of the identical sort under which the ancient Etruscan shepherds tended their pipes and tended their flock.

But aside from its intrinsic and classical value, the name and fame of this particular tree

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5, 1892.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.08; at 5 p.m., 29.95. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 84° and 74°. Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 53°. Character of weather, cloudy.

At 10:30 o'clock today the Southern California State University will open its doors to students for the coming year. The auspices under which it begins, its work are more favorable than ever before. An increased faculty and a larger number of students is a natural result, to encourage the high school students to and from the cars running to Westlake Park. The omnibus will leave the park at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 a.m., 12:30, and 5:15 p.m. Today carriages will leave the park at 9:30 a.m. for the speakers and in the evening. Also at 12:30 and each hour thereafter until 5:30 p.m., which trip will be the last and will not return from the college to the park. Conveyance free to students and visitors. See advertisement in another column.

J. J. Will is cutting for Neigen the tailor, at No. 116 North Spring street, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends and acquaintances and the public in general to inspect the goods. First-class fitting and workmanship guaranteed.

St. James' Hotel, Wilson's Peak. Accommodations first-class. Take Santa Fe train to Santa Anna (Sierra Madre). Bus meets all trains for foot of trail, where burros and mules can be had. A. G. Stenn, proprietor. Sierra Madre postoffice.

Remained at Sepulveda the month for sports at Cahuenga and the Grand View Hotel will give special rates for September. We now have a fine cook and with the increase in the water supply can give you the best month of the season.

Los Angeles to Long Beach and return \$0 cents. Los Angeles to San Pedro \$0.50 cents, on the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, going Saturday or Sunday and returning Saturday Sunday and Monday.

One hundred and sixty acres homestead near Riverside for sale or exchange. Plenty of water and wood: house, barn, hay, orchard. Call at No. 109 North Main street.

Gas stoves with atmospheric burners. Seventy-five per cent of air is used. A three-burner is only \$7. On exhibition at F. E. Browne's, No. 314 South Spring.

The next regular monthly meeting of the News and Workingmen's Home Society will be held at Westlake May 10th at the home, No. 527 Ducommun street.

The delicious fruits grown at Arrowhead are from trees planted by Mr. Samuel, Chief of the World's Fair Horticultural Department.

Mme. C. A. Dodd, modiste for the Parisian Suit and Cloak Company, has returned from New York and is now ready to receive her patrons.

Read ad of W. P. McIntosh in other column if you want to start your son in a good, paying, healthful business.

Fine cabinet photo reduced to \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam Gallery, No. 23 South Main street.

For sale, twenty shares of Metropolitan Life Assn., first series; No. 151 N. Spring. Beware of imitations when you buy Standard Stock.

Texas oysters—15th Sept. 146 S. Main. For Hot Air Furnaces go to F. E. Brown. Dewey was first to introduce Aristocrats.

The City Hall was deserted yesterday, even the elevator having laid up for a rest, and visitors to the Public Library were compelled to climb the stairs.

Yesterday afternoon on the corner of Fifteenth and Los Angeles streets the Twelfth Street Browns defeated the Morris Vineyards by the score of 4 to 3.

United States Weather Bureau forecasts for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight, September 6: For Southern California, fair weather, generally warm. Robert H. Dorn, forecaster of this city, is now chief freight clerk of the Pacific Mail steamer San Juan, now plying between the ports of San Francisco and Panama, South America.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Office for Miss Mary, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Charles B. E. L. Buck Charles A. S. Aylward, A. C. Benrose, Mr. Money, M. C. Rey and Yasio Ybara.

The Police Commissioner will meet at 11 o'clock this afternoon for an investigation of the Chinese gambling matter. The inquiry will probably be continued owing to the meeting of the Republican County Convention.

G. W. Reynolds, probably the oldest traveling man on the road, left for the East yesterday. Mr. Reynolds took his first trip in 1847, and purposes spending the balance of his days on his beautiful ranch in Linda Vista.

The City Council will meet at 10 o'clock this morning when an interesting session is anticipated. Mr. Rees will present a lengthy communication in regard to his connection with the Mayor, and a sultry discussion is looked for.

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Yesterday morning Coroner Weldon held an inquest in Orr & Sutich's undertaking rooms on the remains of Cono Anna, the man who was accidentally shot and killed on the Workman ranch in the Cahuenga Pass last Sunday. No new facts were brought out and the jury found that he was accidentally shot while lifting a shotgun from his waist.

The Native Sons have completed their arrangements for attending the Admission Day celebration at Santa Barbara, and will send up a large delegation. Reports from Santa Barbara are to the effect that the Native Sons of the Golden West, the citizens generally, are determined to make the affair a success, and will do all in their power to make visitors enjoy themselves. The railroad and steamship companies will give reduced rates for the celebration.

PERSONALS.

Judge W. H. Wilder of Ventura, is at the Napa for a few days.

W. H. Achiller of Santa Paula, are at the Nadeau.

L. Goldwater of Benson, Ariz., arrived at the Nadeau last night, on a trip to San Francisco.

Miss Fannie Leachman arrived in the city yesterday, after a four weeks' visit in San Francisco.

J. Marion Brooks, who has been absent in San Diego on legal business, returned last evening.

W. H. Perry and family, and Modlin Wood and family have returned from their summer outing at Santa Monica.

DANDRUFF is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer Quenches the thirst functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

FRUIT JARS and JELLY GLASSES. The Mason and Lightning self-canners also refrigerators, alters, gas fixtures, silver plate, ware, etc. 121 N. Spring, 24 South Spring street.

ALL ENTERPRISES drugists keep the Physician's remedies, and Dr. Duggs Co. are the wholesale agents for southern California. Too-Be for all blood and stomach troubles. Pain Balm, Mag's Salve, Cough Balsam and Worm Destroyer are unrivaled specimens.

HEINEMAN & STEEN'S Meats—Stephen

SLICED HAM, Chipped Beef, Cooked Ham, Tongues and Sausage, Stephen, Mott Mar-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LABOR DAY.

No Suspension of Business During the Day.

Street Parades and Public Speaking in the Evening.

Speeches by J. L. Skinner, Homer Katz and Others.

Address by Mrs. Duggs, the National Leader of the Knights of Labor, in Advocacy of the Principles of the People's Party.

No one would have guessed had they glanced at the busy throng that filled the streets in the early hours of yesterday that it was Labor day, legalized by the State as a time for celebration and enjoyment by the laboring populace.

With the exception of the banks, business houses generally were open the greater part of the day; and necessarily so, for Monday is always a busy day with the merchant and shopkeeper.

This did not prevent, however, the workmen from celebrating on a more extensive scale than ever before.

The celebration did not merely extend to organized labor, but included the laboring classes of all callings.

THE PROCESSION.

At 6:30 last evening the procession began to form at the corner of First and Los Angeles "streets for the trades display parade."

James A. Cusick acted as grand marshal with Homer C. Katz, chief of staff, and M. Pope, J. S. Bancroft, D. O. Freeman, A. M. Green, F. A. Cheney, J. H. Fife and E. J. Lind, representing respectively the plumbers, typographical clerks, painters, cigarmakers and tailors unions, as aids.

The procession was headed by a platoon of mounted police, followed by a brass band, with the grand marshal and chief aid immediately behind.

Carriages containing the speakers—Mrs. Duggs, S. S. Chappel and J. H. McWilliams—came next, and behind them were arranged the various unions and labor organizations bearing torchlights and transparencies inscribed with mottoes.

The line of march was from First on Main to the Pico House, back to Spring, down Spring to Fifth, thence to Main and Third and thence to Turnverein Hall, where the evening's exercises were to take place.

AT THE HALL.

Turnverein Hall could not hold the crowd that assembled long before 8 o'clock, and the people were turned away by the committee being unable to find alternative accommodations.

A reception committee composed of A. Brauer, F. M. Pierce and J. St. John had charge of the decorations and disposal of the audience. Various legends, which by the way, were more suggestive of People's party maxims than anything else, were grouped about the walls, and as each new one was added to the collection the crowd yelled out their enthusiasm.

Seated upon the stage were S. S. Chappel, president of the Los Angeles Council of Labor, J. L. Skinner, Mrs. Duggs, together with the union representatives.

President Chappel called the meeting to order and made the opening address, in which he reviewed the history of Labor day in a brief speech, but cut his remarks short owing to the lateness of the hour by introducing J. L. Skinner.

"Labor and Its Destiny" was the subject discussed by Mr. Skinner, in a poetical vein that didn't strike the audience in a particularly enthusiastic spot, but the speaker was well read in his topic and presented it in an unassuming manner.

He took the accepted ground that labor is due all that is and all that will be. That to the laboring classes is accredited the present advancement in science and invention. Stop the labor and the wheels of machinery will rust.

How are you going to free yourself

from the yoke which binds you? "Vote for Weaver," "Vote for Cleveland," "the St. Louis platform," came in a chorus from the audience. Mr. Skinner, however, refused to express his political views in a way of advice, but turned to the advantages which labor might derive from various sources.

The daily newspaper came in for a strong recommendation as an enlightening and advancing power. Unions were urged to continue as the only means of keeping the wolf from the door.

Strikes were advocated, but not as tools by which power would attain all that it pleases, but simply as a means of attracting attention. Direct legislation was presented as a source of relief from tyranny on the part of the Government.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



Ladies!

If you need anything for your boys you will find it to your advantage to pay us a call.

We are making extra efforts to close out all our

SUMMER SUITS.

Most of them are warm enough to wear till Dec. 1.

We have placed on one counter

200 Suits!

Worth \$6.50 and \$7.50.

Price Now Is
\$5.00.
Age, 4 to 14.

Another bargain counter contains

150 Suits!

Worth \$5.00 and \$6.00.

—For
\$3.95.

We also have suits for

\$2, \$2.50, \$3.

KNEE-PANTS

—AND—

WAISTS

FROM 25c UP.

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ELEVENTH YEAR.

Voluntary Testimonials

GIVEN TO
DR. WOH,
The Eminent Chinese Physician.



Dr. Woh's life work has been from early youth one of persistent and untiring observation, study and investigation, as fully as lay in his power to perfect himself in all branches of the art of healing human sickness and disease. Born in China, of influential parents, of a family whose ancestors have been for generations deservedly renowned as leading physician, Dr. Woh naturally followed in the footsteps of his fathers. In China he has practiced his profession for several years, being at one time a physician at the Imperial Hospital, and in America for a long time. His great number of patients, his wonderful and many cures, and the great list of letters from grateful and thankful patients now prove him to be a remarkable and successful healer of sickness and ail disease.

For a long time I have been suffering with blisters and kidney trouble. No doctor or medicines seemed to do me good. I consulted the best physicians and surgeons in Los Angeles city. They gave me no relief, but the relief could I obtain. At last suffering great pain and having my passage almost entirely fogged, I turned to Dr. Woh, and under Dr. Woh's skill and medicines. Today I am perfectly well. I do consider Dr. Woh the most successful physician in Southern California. C. A. Ladd, 36 and 315 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Woh has had hundreds of testimonials but space alone prevents further publication of them here.

Dr. Woh is the oldest and best-known Chinese Physician in Southern California. His many cures have been remarkable, involving Female Troubles, Tumors and every form of disease.

All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

Free consultation and all afflicted are cordially invited to call on Dr. Woh at his office.

227 South Main st., between Second and Third sts.

OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Columbia Colony in Southern California.

6520 ACRES

OFFERED by the Southern California Land Company, 20 North Main Street, adjoining First National Bank. 1650 shares at \$100 each, in installments of \$5.00 per month, without interest.

We are soliciting subscriptions for shares in an incorporation to be organized for the purpose of developing the land. The land is situated on the border line of Tulare and Kern counties, for \$25 per acre, four miles west of the Valley Road of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and four miles north of the branch line to the Kern River. The land extends to San Fernando. A survey of the San Fernando River has been made through the western portion of the tract with railroad improvements and with \$30,000 of improvements to be made by the owners and included in the price of \$25 per acre, starting with the first year.

How to Get a Profitable Month on Each \$100 is to be Earned for the First Years

620 acres at \$25 per acre, with the improvements included..... \$16,000.00

Interest at 5 per cent. per month from commencement of subscription to the end of the five years on 1650 shares..... 48,000.00

Sales of \$300 acres at \$100 per acre..... 662,000.00

Sales of 890 town lots of one acre each..... 44,000.00

674,000.00

This would leave a surplus of \$25,000 after paying the interest of 5 per cent. per month. This surplus would meet all expenses for the full term, salary of management, taxes, expenses attending sales and any extra improvements that the trustees might deem necessary.

Full Security. This is not a land distribution, but an investment of money with return of money and interest. Building associations and savings banks are all founded on real estate security and are free from the risk of loss. We give you the best real estate security, but your investment also carries 5 per cent. per month, and in the same time, you own your proportion of the land, 4 acres to each share, until it is sold by your own trustees, and then you have your division of profits.

Subscriptions received at No. 200 North Main street. Call and get full prospectus.

No. 200 North Main Street, Adjoining First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Troy Laundry Company.

Main Office, 135 West First Street
Works, 715-719 North Main Street.

We call attention to our reduced family price list for family washing. We do not patronize white labor where you can have your work done at the Steam Laundry, where the method of washing, rinsing and ironing is perfectly neat and clean and much better. We employ expert silk and flannel scourer and cleaner. It will pay you to try us in this department.

We do a general laundry business.

Our wagons call and deliver in any part of the city.

Invitation extended to any one to visit our laundry and see how we do our work.

TELEPHONE 1081.

For a Home by the GO TO Ocean! ★ East San Pedro

On Terminal Island, which has recently been subdivided into lots by the

Los Angeles Terminal Land Company.

These lots face directly on the ocean. You will find bathing, boating and fishing, fine bath-houses and picture houses within walking distance. Six passenger trains leave and arrive daily. Prices for lots are reasonable and terms easy. For particulars call on or address

GEORGE H. PECK, General Land Agent, San Pedro.

N. C. CARTER, W. W. LOWE, J. S. MILLS, SCOTT & WHITAKER.

Sierra Madre, Long Beach, Pasadena, Los Angeles.

HANCOCK BANNING,

Importer of South-field

Wellington Lump

COAL!

Office, 130 W. Second-st., Telephone 36. Yard, 828 N. Main-st. Telephone 1047.

Wood and Kindling

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Machinery!

Our Specialty is the Well-known

Improved Fosmir Gang Plow!

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS!

416 to 430 Alpine-st. Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE WONG ARK CASE.

The Chinese Murderer Given Another Chance.

Remanded for a New Trial by the Supreme Court,

Because of Erroneous Rulings by the Trial Judge.

Officer Rohn's Testimony as to the Dead Woman's Statement Not Admissible, Because It Was Not Made in the Murderer's Presence.

Three opinions were received from the Supreme Court yesterday by Deputy Clerk Ashmore for filing in this city, the most important of which was that accompanying the decision of the Appellate Court with regard to the famous Wong-Ark murder case, which is remanded for a new trial for the reasons that the admission of Officer Rohn's testimony as to the statement made by Goot Gue, to the effect that Wong-Ark shot her, was erroneous, because the defendant was not present at the time, nor was it a dying declaration, and also that the Court erred in denying the defendant's peremptory challenge of the twelfth juror, notwithstanding the fact that he had exhausted the number allowed him by the statute. The consequence of this ruling of the Supreme Court will be that of putting the county to the expense of trying the case over again and even should another conviction be secured the chances are that the matter will again be carried up to the Court "of last resort" upon other technical knowledge known only to the defendant's counsel. It is within the bounds of possibility, however, that in spite of the restrictions placed upon the prosecution by the Supreme Court that Wong-Ark will again be convicted, and that the next jury will save the State the expense of maintaining him longer than the period between receiving sentence and stepping upon the scaffold to receive his just deserts.

The decision in the case is as follows:

People etc., respondent vs. Wong Ark, appellant.

The appellant was convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State prison for life, and a new trial was made and denied, and from the order denying the motion, and from the judgment of the court.

Horton is the chief of a gang of rascals, including two or three of his brothers, who have been swindling farmers and trades people in this section for a long time past, but he and his crew have managed up to date to steer clear of the police.

Several months ago this same Horton was living with a woman in a questionable quarter of the city. She claimed to be his wife, and he had a child with her, who was a young girl who was living with them, she sold out the furniture and was about to leave the city when she was arrested for swindling a second-hand dealer. She sold the furniture to a couple of dealers and got the money from both, but only delivered the goods to one of them as she did not have two sets.

Horton was at the bottom of the affair, and the woman managed to get out of the scrape.

Since that time Benson and Auble have been on the watch for Horton, and now think they have a good case against him. Last Saturday Horton and Hayes bought three tons of hay from a Cerritos Frenchman named F. de Gavandau, and agreed to pay \$8.75 per ton for the same. They told the Frenchman that their feed yard was located on the corner of Seventeenth and Olive streets, and asked him to call at that place in the evening and get his money.

Instead of taking the hay to Seventeenth and Olive streets the two rascals drove the Frenchman's wagon to Budingers stable on Main street and sold the hay for \$8 a ton.

In the evening Gavandau called at the feed yard, but could not find his men. He remained there all night, and when they did not show up he reported the matter to the police and Benson and Auble at once made up their minds that the Hortons had something to do with the affair, as this was the way they work.

The rascals were located until yesterday afternoon, and the rascals are that the police will be able to work to get the evidence sufficient to send them to the State prison, as it is believed that they have stolen a part of his money.

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One of their games is to buy country produce and tell the farmers to call at certain stores which they claim to be certain stores which they claim to be running, for their pay. Both men were lodged in the city prison and will have a hearing in the Police Court today.

It is often difficult to determine what acts or declarations are part of the *res gestae*. There is an apparent conflict in the authorities on the point. Each case is determined upon its peculiar facts. Wharton says: "The distinguishing feature of declarations of this class is that they should be necessary incidents of the litigation, necessary in this sense that they are parts of the immediate antecedents or conditions of such act and are not produced by the calculated policy of the actors. . . . The rule before us, however, does not permit the introduction, under any circumstances, of a declaration made after the event, unless it is a necessary part of the *res gestae* or of the narrative of the party injured or of the bystander." At the time the declaration referred to was made the shooting had been done and the assailant had escaped from the scene of the shooting. The defendant declared that the defendant was the man who shot her. This ruling of the court was erroneous. The declaration was not made in the presence of the party injured and it was not admissible as a dying declaration, because it was made after the incident had occurred.

At the trial a police officer of the city of Los Angeles was permitted to testify that after the shooting he ran to the place where the deceased was lying on the porch of a distant abode and found that the deceased declared that the defendant was the man who shot her. This ruling of the court was erroneous.

The testimony fails to show that there existed in the minds of any of the jurors any prejudice, either with reference to the facts of the case, or the parties to the action.

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SEEING THE CATSKILLES.

Experiences of a Week Among the Mountains.

Living in Hotels That are Above the Clouds.

A Summer Resort Potato Race and a Mercenary Cataract.

A Mountain Region for Which both Nature and Man Have Done Much—Some Matchless Scenery.

Contributed to The Times.

CATSKILLES, Aug. 24.—These days when New York is hotter than the fusing stars, the Catskills admirably answer the purpose for which the Almighty undoubtedly intended them. It is true, people who come here think that they admire the scenery, but this is probably because they have never seen any other. The outlines of these mountains are conventional and their timber too small. A few, perhaps, are interested in the legends, but they could enjoy those as well at home, and all take part in the mild diversions of the various hotels and work harder at their summer pleasures than they do in the winter at home. But when all is said and done, the Catskills were invented to keep city people cool during the months of July and August, and the few who realize this fact do nothing but revel in the knowledge of it.

Nevertheless, the different hotels scattered throughout the mountains are an interesting study to one who is somewhat indifferent to weather. They are only an hour or two apart, yet each is different in character. People are so much like sheep that they travel in herds, and at each resort all are more or less of the same type.

A VILLAGE SCOOVED FROM A MOUNTAIN TOP.

At Churchill Hall in Stamford, a beautiful old village, scooped out of the top of a mountain, and walled in by loftier peaks, no giddy girls are to be found, no scandals are ever heard, no picnics or horseback parties are unchaperoned. And yet the hotel swarms with girls, and every year a new wing is added. At 10:30 the lights in the ballroom are turned out and everybody is expected to go to bed immediately. Of course a great deal of low growling goes on, but nobody leaves and everybody bloom. Dr. Churchill once kept a bimini, and believed in conducting a hotel on the same principle. He has diamonds where his guests may roam, and lakes where they can fish, and mountains which they can climb and look at the view, but they must toe the mark or leave.

Stamford was the only place in the Catskills which I did not want to leave. Not only is it a thing of beauty, but it has much historical interest. Its central street, hills, and irregular, cut by the Delaware River (a foot wide at this point), shaded by ancient trees, was formerly an Indian trail, trodden every year by thousands of red men on their annual pilgrimage to the hunting ground at the head waters of the Delaware. The Indians belonged to the Six Nations or Iroquois. Stamford was then in the heart of a forest, and that was only a century ago.

What sort of savages will abound in the Catskills in the end of another century to marvel at the fin de siecle variety of this? Will the girl of the shirt waist and the sailor hat, the crimp and the high heels ever be thought a pictorial subject by the unborn painter? As they swarmed into the dining-room at Churchill Hall I wondered helplessly if there could be any individuality inside where there was so little out. But it must be remembered that there was a monotonous similarity between the red man and his brethren both as to physiognomy and to clothes. An yet what art has not secretly painted an Indian whether he ever acknowledged the individual or not? A polished, charming Indian with feathers and plumes? But what naturalist thought of painting them? Just so with the summer girl. When she and her kind have gone to enrich the soil, some diligent researcher of fashion magazines and illustrated novels, of guide books and hotel photographs, will give to a hungry posterity some such thrilling picture as this: One hotel piazza, lawn and trees in front; on piazza one group of old ladies, all in black frocks and white hair, playing progressive euchre; one group of gentlemen reading morning papers, eye-glasses and tennis suits; one group of married women reading novels; children playing ball on the lawn; hitting the people on the veranda, the central group, the representative American, the pretty girl, multiplied several times, doing fancy work and conversing.

This is a picture which would arouse the scorn of the contemporaneous artist, bent upon being original, as every third-rate artist of the day is, and yet it is an attractive one, for the faces under the sailor hats are happy.

WANTED TO BE WRITTEN ABOUT.

At one of these hotels, which shall be nameless, I had barely arrived before I was surrounded by a dozen girls, each more anxious to be written about than the other. They sat in a circle about me, regarding me with bated breath and awestruck admiration, as was due to one who could make them famous. I did not tell them that their little personalities would be of no interest to the audience to which I was writing, but let them unravel themselves. One insisted upon reading to me the entire programme of an entertainment given the night before, as if that absorbing revelation would entitle her to a special paragraph. Another fairy collared me, and asked me to write about her in so many words, also to say that she alone had been called out three times the night before, she alone had received flowers. And she was the ugliest white woman I ever saw. She had red hair, red eyelashes, red eyebrows, and a nose which would require three hands to keep the freckles off. Seeing that she was disposed to talk, I asked her to tell me something about the life of the place, and she immediately began to recite from the hotel statistics. I politely shunted her off and went for a walk. She followed me about, giving me points about herself until finally to keep her quiet I gave her a printed letter I had written from another place. When she had read a paragraph or two she burst forth amazedly, "Oh, isn't it elegant! Did you write it all yourself?" And yet in spite of this guileless flattery I refuse to immortalize her name.

HARD WORK FOR HAPPINESS.

At the Gingow House at Pine Hill they labor hard to amuse themselves, and when they are not playing they are making fancy work for charity or climbing perpendicular mountains with the aid of picturesque staffs. I never saw such energetic people; they made me feel tired. One remarkable fact is that at the five hotels I visited in the Catskills not a magazine was either on

sale or to be seen, excepting at the Kaaterskill—not even in the villages. Of course, the things they do are to dance and to have tableaux and concerts and picnics, all the things they have been doing since summer resorts began, but while I was at Pine Hill there was a vacation, and I was much interested.

At the head of the room sat three judges behind a table. Allen Campbell, of anti-Tammany fame, was one, and sat there, watch in hand, as solemn and absorbed as if Harrison and Cleaveland were about to scoop potatoes for the Presidency. With his impressive old head and long white hair he looked as if about to be done into marble by an admiring party. A young man made hieroglyphics on a paper, and Mr. Gomaz, a smart Brazilian, shouted orders like an irascible slave-driver.

On the carpet before them were two rows of raw potatoes, each resting on a saucer of water. At the end of each row was a saucer pan and a soap plate; in the latter reposed a teaspoon. The guests sat in excited rows against the walls and bet. Only those who had entered the contest at 6 cents a head were allowed to play.

Mr. Gomaz called two names. Two girls took each a spoon from their respective soap plates and advanced to the further end of the lines. They stood erect and hesitating a moment, as if realizing the gravity of the situation. Then Mr. Gomaz struck a gong, and each went down on one knee and began to fish for the first potato with the handle of her spoon.

Perhaps those who read may think it is easy to imagine to lift a large potato on the handle of a teaspoon, carry it there and dump it into a saucer. Let them try it. In the first place not a finger can aid that slender handle or even steady the paper, and the way that clumsy potato rolls first off one side, the spoon, then off the other and finally when landed and balanced drops off on its way down the line, then bounces out of the saucerpan, is enough to explode the nervous system.

To the first potato the girls go gracefully down on one knee and assault it deliberately and leisurely. But when they land it in the saucerpan they dash back for the next and make a wild dive for it. Of course it is harder still to catch and fairly bounces about the viciously thrusting spoon. The spectators, as excited as if at a horse race, suddenly the song rings, which indicates that one girl has all her potatoes in, and the other hangs the spoon, the latter is vertical. The rest are of peculiar formation impossible to describe.

Now comes the point of difference between the Arabic system of notation and that of the disciples of Confucius. Instead of using the first nine figures combined with the figure 10 to express numbers greater than 10, the Chinese have different characters, which with the cross (10) are equivalent to what we call "teens." Then the multiples of 10 are formed by the use of the same characters as for the teens, but the cross for 10 is placed to the right of the other character. There still remain all the other numbers beyond 10, excepting multiples of 10, to be provided.

These are formed by combining the character used for the multiple of 10 and the character denoting the figure, which, if added to the multiple, will make the desired number, except that, in combining the two, the cross denotes the 10 is omitted.

For example, in writing 40 a character resembling our X is placed to the left of the cross (10), and to make 43 the X and three lines, vertical in this case, are used, omitting the cross used in writing 40. Thus it will be seen that they will have eighteen characters, which with the cross (10) are equivalent to what we call our "teens." Then the multiples of 10 are formed by the use of the same characters as for the teens, but the cross for 10 is placed to the right of the other character. There still remain all the other numbers beyond 10, excepting multiples of 10, to be provided.

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Then the multiples of 10 are formed by the use of the same characters as for the teens, but the cross for 10 is placed to the right of the other character. There still remain all the other numbers beyond 10, excepting multiples of 10, to be provided.

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WHY?

I wonder why, six months ago, When we two met to say goodbye, And woe winds that whispered night; When sunlight fell in glittering showers, The bloused laden boughs among, And all the earth was bright with flowers, And all the world was full of song; Then, even though you bent and kissed The tearful cloud upon my face, I only saw a world of mist, Which held no beauty and grace!

I wonder why, now days are cold, And no gay wing the cuppies stir; Now snow lies thickly o'er the wold, And mournful winds are in the world; Now the world seems all in gloom, Because at the old place we stand! There are no tears for you to kiss! And once more whisper hand in hand; That though the earth is wrapped in gloom, And the clouds shut out the sky, My world seems all in light and bloom.

—E. Matheson in Chambers' Journal.

THE YELLOW VASES.

Lucilla was standing ruefully with her head a little on one side. She was surveying the jam cupboard.

"I wonder why," said the Rev. Arthur Field, who was fond of strawberry jam—there were only three pots left.

"You there, my love!" a masculine voice called from down stairs. Steps were heard ascending quickly, and Arthur Field stood by his wife's side.

"There is a letter for you, Lucy," he said.

Lucilla opened her letter eagerly and began to read its contents: as she did so her cheeks flushed, her eyes flashed indignant fire, her whole charming face was transformed. The anger which filled it soon faded, and they quaked, they panted, they flushed and they got their dress on.

"Oh, Arthur, I think that I should be treated so. My great-aunt Lucilla, after whom I was named, is dead."

"She is, indeed, my love? Poor soul. I am sorry. When did it happen?"

"I can't tell you, Arthur. Oh, let me see! Nearly a month ago. Of course the Vicente, Mary and Ellen did not want me to know any sooner. No wonder! Any one could see through their devices—they wheedled, they coaxed, they panted, they flushed and they got their dress on.

"Oh, I would not be the last to know!"

"Lucy, your words quite alarm me—your words and your anger. May I see the letter?"

Lucilla gave her husband the open sheet of note paper which she had been holding, deliberately shut and locked the jam cupboard and then walked past him into her own room, the door of which she closed behind her.

He gazed after her retreating form in astonishment, then bent his gaze on the letter which had caused all this disquiet.

He read the following words:

Mr. and Mrs. Field, Los Angeles, May 10.

DEAR LUCILLA.—You will be pleased and sorry to learn that poor Aunt Lucy passed away quite suddenly on the night of the 11th of April. She must have died in her sleep, poor old soul, and probably early in the night, for which her maid found her lying dead.

Our rector, Mr. Martin, preached a very beautiful sermon about her, and we had a nice obituary notice inserted in The Raven, our local paper. The funeral, too, was both suitable and expensive, and Ellen and I have quite the purse, I assure you, we are wearing up to our knees.

Well, my dear Lucilla, the will was read, as is customary, after we had returned from laying poor Aunt Lucy in the grave. There was a poor soul, and I am sure you will tell your new cronies—on the first day got a good steel spotted and injured standing by the open grave.

But to return to the will. Mr. Johnson, Aunt Lucy's lawyer, read the will to us. Of course we were not the least surprised, and sorry to learn that poor Aunt Lucy passed away quite suddenly on the night of the 11th of April. She must have died in her sleep, poor old soul, and probably early in the night, for which her maid found her lying dead.

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What the will was read we found she had not remembered you at all, except—I shall come to that presently. I want first of all to let you know how Ellen and I are.

Now, you know, when everything is sold except \$100,000—no small fortunes in these expensive days, but still enough to be comfortable on. To be frank, I did really think that Aunt Lucy was much better off.

She gave herself quite the airs of wealth, which she had no right to, for what is \$20,000?

You are not quite forgotten. Do you remember those yellow jars—those frightful things which always stood on a shelf over the drawing room door?—no, we used to use them to hold them. Well, you are not the possessor of the fellow dragons. I think, and so does Ellen, that this fact, more than anything else, shows how your marriage wounded poor Aunt Lucy.

We still intended to take a long in London for we feel that after the long wear years we spent with Aunt Lucy it is due to us to have what fun we can. I will write again, or perhaps Ellen will write next, to tell you our new address. Believe me, my dearest Lucilla, your affectionate son,

MR. AND MRS. FIELD, LOS ANGELES.

Mr. Field read this letter through with the smallest change of countenance. If he felt anger his face did not show it.

When he had read to the very end he folded the letter and returned it to its envelope, placed it for safety in his pocket and walking across the landing tapped at his wife's bedroom door.

"Can I come in, Lucilla?" he asked.

"Not now, Arthur," she answered from the other side of the door. "I am partially engaged, but I will be down to give you your tea in ten minutes."

"Very well," he replied in his gentlest voice.

When Lucilla entered the room she went straight to the head of her table and poured out her husband's coffee. She did not say another word about the obnoxious letter. Her face was once more pleasant to look at, but there were traces of tears about her eyes.

Tea was nearly over when there came a ring to the front door. The servant (they only kept one servant—her name was Jessie) entered the room to announce the arrival of a lady.

"It is prepaid, ma'am," she said, addressing Mrs. Field. "Where shall the man take it?"

"Let him leave it in the hall, Jessie," answered Mrs. Field. The maid withdrew. Mrs. Field glanced at her husband.

"I don't want that box," she said.

"On the contrary, my love, I shall be very glad to see these dragon vases your aunt was kind as to leave you," he replied.

"Very well," he replied in his gentlest voice.

The Fields went to see a doctor, a great man who charged them two guineas and gave a considerable amount of advice. Field was to rest, have complete change and as luxurious living as was possible to afford for him.

"The next evening early Mr. and Mrs. Field prepared to start off to Christie's.

They were leaving the house when Field suddenly turned faint and sick.

"I cannot go, Lucy," he said, and sank into a chair in the dingy little lodging house parlor.

"Oh, no, you must not go," she said, ter-

rible in her face and voice: "no, we will go for a drive instead."

"A drive!" he said. "My dear, you for- get our nearly empty purse."

"I do not forget," she replied. "I will take the risk." This is a lovely day; you shall drive. Arthur, we will hire a car and go into the park."

"We ought not to do it," he said in a weak voice.

The landau turned out a success, and the Fields enjoyed their drive. They were out for two hours. They went into Hyde park and for a short time their carriage occupied a position in the line of rank and fashion. No woman in that gay assembly looked prettier than Lucilla, in her hired carriage, with her shabby last year's bonnet on her head.

It was very late in the afternoon when the pair returned to their shabby lodgings in West Kensington.

Field could not help uttering an expression of astonishment when he saw Power standing on the steps. Lucilla, on the contrary, felt no amazement, for one glance into the little man's face made her hopes become certainties.

"When they got into their sitting room she turned at once to Power.

"Well," she said, "I know by your face that you have brought the twenty pounds."

"Not exactly," he replied.

Field turned pale when Power said this. The horrible thought that he had scarcely enough in his bank to pay for Lucy's unallowed extravagances flashed through his mind.

Field, however, whose eyes were fixed on Power, had no such qualms of his

national government.—Detroit Free Press.

"Oh, it is hideous!" said Lucilla. "It is not the least valuable."

"I don't know that," replied her husband, "but, valuable or not, it is very quaint. I think it will give our drawing room a decidedly unique appearance. It will just fit, too, on that carved oak shelf which I put up last week."

Field was a very poor man, and that thing presently happened to him which is always disagreeable, but especially so when it comes in the train of an empty

purse. Arthur Field got into bad health; he was not dangerously ill, but he began to suffer from what may be termed "the complaint of the age"—his nerves got out of order.

The poor man can neither take charge of his house nor do his cares often slip off his shoulders. Field was obliged to stay in town, and whether he liked it or not, whether it was good for him or not, he had to work.

One day Field came in and said with a shadow on his former brightness:

"By the way, Lucy, I ran up against Power today on High street. He is staying here until tomorrow. I asked him to come in this evening and look at the vase."

"What vase?" asked Lucilla. She had absolutely forgotten her old aunt's yellow dragon vase.

"Those that your aunt left you, my love," replied her husband. "The more I look at them the more certain I am that they are irresistibly quaint and uncommon. Power is a judge of china, and I should like his opinion of them."

At the appointed time the guest arrived. He was a little man with red hair, a keen, intelligent face, and a bright, brisk manner. And Field had been at Trinity college, Cambridge together.

After a few hours' conversation, Field and his wife had a draught of strawberry jam—there were only three pots left.

"You there, my love!" a masculine voice called from down stairs. Steps were heard ascending quickly, and Arthur Field stood by his wife's side.

"There is a letter for you, Lucy," he said.

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RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Assenting the Santa Fe of Cutting Grain Rates.

How the Railroads May Reach the World's Fair.

The G. A. R. Rate to Washington is Yet Uncertain.

A Big Promotion for a Texas and Pacific Man-Death of a Veteran Engineer-Railroad Notes.

There is a great interest manifested by Western railroad men in the meeting called by Chairman Midgley to be held at Chicago September 7, to discuss Western freight rates. The Kansas City star says that perhaps the most important matter which will come up will be the grain rates from Kansas City to Chicago. Several of the Kansas City freight agents will be at the meeting and it is said that they have been instructed to go armed with all possible evidence to prove that the Santa Fe has been cutting rates. It is said that the old score is really to be torn open there will be trouble. The Santa Fe is hauling more than its share of grain to Chicago; this it has been doing for a long time. And with all the howling that has been going on about it, it must be admitted that it has been very smooth in keeping dark the methods used to secure it. The Santa Fe daily grain shipments to Chicago are usually more than those of all the other roads combined, and a few shippers have done all the shipping.

"The only way to bring the Santa Fe to time," said a well known railroad man, "is to form a pool, and if it does not come in for all its competitors to make up their minds to lose three months' earnings and cut rates to a figure that would starve the Santa Fe out and probably throw it into the hands of a receiver. That, of course, means that the roads will be out of dollars, and the roads do not like to be in debt."

"It is strange," he said, "that the Santa Fe seems to have nothing to fear from the Interstate Commerce Commission. That road cuts rates more than any other and yet it never gets into trouble."

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE FAIR.

As a result of a conference of the Baltimore and Ohio road's general passenger agent with the passenger official of the Illinois Central Railroad Company arrangements were perfected whereby the two roads can secure an entire line into the World's Columbian Exposition grounds over the Baltimore and Ohio and Illinois Central roads.

Every road centering in Chicago can make connection with the Illinois Central and Baltimore and Ohio tracks,

either by direct connection or by using the belt, Railway or Chicago and Northern Pacific (Calumet terminal). The charge to be made by the two roads for allowing other roads over their tracks into the Exposition grounds was fixed at an exceedingly low figure. They will accept a rate a mile, with a minimum rate of 1 cent a mile. Accordingly the charge to any of the roads at the minimum rate cannot be over 5 cents a passenger as no road will have to use their tracks for more than a few miles. The roads themselves scarcely have to use one road, which would only make 1 cent a passenger. There is no prospect that the rate will be more than 1 cent a mile on the business which goes into the grounds direct, though it may be something higher on through business going into the depots of the various roads.

SWAR MEAN.

T. A. Whitmore, assistant general freight agent of the Santa Fe's Southern California lines, visited Catalina over Sunday.

K. B. Henderson, assistant to the general manager of the Southern California road, passed Sunday and a couple of other days at Catalina.

The track of the railway between Jerusalem and Jaffa has at last been completed and the first through train over the road arrived in Jerusalem from Jaffa three days ago.

W. M. Catlin, of the Southern California Railroad's purchasing agent's office, has returned from a vacation trip to Honolulu, Hawaii. He reports having had an enjoyable voyage.

The Santa Fe announces as a rate to Washington for the Grand Army encampment one fare for the round trip, \$8.75, tickets to be on sale on the 13th and 14th insts. It is possible that this rate will be further reduced before that date.

E. L. Sargent, well known in the West as the local agent for the Texas and Pacific road at El Paso, has been appointed general freight agent of the road, vice E. H. Hinton, resigned. This is considered quite a boost for a railroad man.

Representatives from Mexican railroads, including the Mexican National, Mexican Central, Mexican Gulf, Mexican International and the Intercoastal railroads and others, had a meeting in New York last week and decided to put into effect uniform rates between the United States and Mexico. It was not decided, however, at what time these new schedules would go into effect.

Appears from the report of the Santa Fe arbitration—meeting last week—that there is a abundance of bad blood between the Arbitrator and Chairman Caldwell. Judge Springer, of the Santa Fe, made the argument for his side on the eligibility of E. A. Ford to act as the arbitrator in the main case. He claimed that Chairman Caldwell was elected to his office for the purpose of doing even-handed justice and not to voice the opinion of a majority of the lines against a minority.

George Vernon, probably the oldest locomotive engineer in the world, died on the 2d inst. at his home in Bordenham, N. J. Mr. Vernon learned how to handle a locomotive as long ago as 1831, when a small machine was placed on the Newcastle (Del.) road. It is said that Vernon never had an accident during his many runs. In olden days he used to carry the news of railway drawings and the President's message on special engines between Philadelphia and New York. He leaves a widow and four children.

THE ONLY WAY to cure fever andague is to neutralize the poisons which cause the disease or to expel them from the system. Ayer's Aque Cure operates in both ways. It is a warranted specific for all forms of material disorders, and, never fails to cure. —S. H. MOTT.

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